

7: Joest--61 [5]
116, 344, 882

E-5

(no date) 1882

Formosan Aborigines
Chin-hoan

All the unmarried Chinwan men and boys sleep in a community building. This is erected on poles several feet above the ground. Here they hang the heads of their enemies and hold festivals.

14: Tamai--96 [23] J-2
116, 882

(1896) 1896

Formosan Aborigines
Chin-hoan

Boys live in the parent's house until they are 16; at that time they are considered to be of age and from that time until their marriage are called Mota. As Mota they must live together in a special house for bachelors; every village has one of these.

16: Müller--231 [2]
116, 881, 882, 721

U-3

(no date) 1910

Formosan Aborigines

A solemn ceremony is held when the child comes of age. Among the Ataiyal tribes this may take place only after he has undertaken his first successful headhunting expedition. Among the Pyuma and Amis tribes boys and young men must first pass through a period of preparation; they are separated from their parents and live in a special hut under strict supervision. Women may not approach the house of these bachelors. Before the boys are considered of age they partake in a ceremony which may be likened to the practice of knighting. The chieftain gently hits the seat of the boy with a bamboo pole.

21: Asai--6 [4]
116, 868, 869, 882

L-5

(1935-46) 1950

Formosan Aborigines

"In the southern tribes, the Tsou and Paiwan, every village has a young man's house. The boys upon reaching a certain age must live and sleep there and adults are put in charge of their education. The boys are taught hunting, observance of ceremonies, law and religion. "

21: Asai--6 [5]

L-5

(1935-46) 1950

Formosan Aborigines
Japan

116, 872, 882, 177.87

636.87

"After the Japanese came in, the children were sent to school for four years and learned Japanese. The Japanese put the Formosans on reservations and restricted the number of visitors and also restricted the movements of the Formosans. At present young men's clubs are strongest among the Tsou."

22: Wiedfeldt--21 F-5
882, 597

(1913) 1914

Formosan Aborigines
Atayal

Older children, who are always in great demand and can be sold at any time for adoption, never stay with the party who wishes to dissolve the marriage, but with the other party.

34: Del Re--30 [1]
116, 855, 882

U-4

(no date) No Date

Formosan Aborigines
Yami

"The children born from various unions spend their earliest years with their mother whom they must obey unconditionally. As soon as they reach maturity boys as well as girls are allowed to choose whom they will live with, contributing their quota of work in exchange for food; or they may sleep away from home in the houses of their friends or relations. Each village has furthermore a house reserved for men alone."